



**PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS**

**MISSION PERMANENTE DE LA REPUBLIQUE DE MAURICE AUPRES DES NATIONS UNIES  
ET DES AUTRES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES**

**No. 331 / 2012 (MMG/ HR/ 28/ 7)**

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Mauritius to the United Nations Office and other International Organisations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and with reference to its Note dated 13<sup>th</sup> August 2012 inviting views and comments on the progress report of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee on human rights and terrorist hostage-taking, has the honour to attach herewith the submissions of the Government of the Republic of Mauritius.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Mauritius to the United Nations Office and other International Organisations in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights the assurances of its highest consideration.



**Geneva, 21<sup>st</sup> November 2012**

**Secretariat of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee**

**Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights**

**Palais Wilson**

**CH 1211 Geneva 10**

**DRAFT**

**HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL ADVISORY COMMITTEE**  
**STUDY ON TERRORIST HOSTAGE-TAKING**

- (a) An overview of actions or measures against terrorist hostage-taking, especially successful strategies aimed at diminishing the occurrence of such crimes:
- Mauritius has enacted a number of laws criminalizing terrorists acts and terrorist-related activities:
    - (a) The Prevention of Terrorism Act 2002;
    - (b) The Prevention of Terrorism (Denial of Bail) Act 2002;
    - (c) The Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism Act 2003;
    - (d) The Prevention of Terrorism (Special Measures) Regulation 2003; and
    - (e) The Prevention of Terrorism (International Obligations) Act 2008.
  - Section 12 of the Prevention of Terrorism Act 2002 stipulates that any person (a) seizes or detains, (b) threatens to kill, injure or continue to detain, another person in order to compel a third party – State, an international governmental organization, a natural or judicial person or a group of persons – to do or abstain from doing any act, as an explicit or implicit condition for the release of the hostage, shall commit an offence.
  - Whenever a person is declared “suspected international terrorist” his entry and transit will be prohibited in Mauritius.
- (b) Related priority human rights issues which require further discussions.
- None
- (c) Good practices of States and intergovernmental organizations or other stakeholders, including in regional and international cooperation.
- The Republic of Mauritius belongs to various international and regional security organizations. It has adopted a number of conventions and resolutions and has contracted partnership agreements to show its commitment to addressing all forms and manifestations of terrorist threats. Consequently, as a member of the United Nations, the Republic of Mauritius is a signatory to the following legal documents:
    - United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373.

- UN Convention on the Suppression of Terrorist Bombing 2003.
  - UN Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime 2003.
  - UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons 2003.
  - International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism 2005.
- 
- The Constitution of Mauritius safeguards the fundamental rights and freedoms of every person. If ever any person is arrested for such act, his fundamental human rights will be respected. Though bail may be denied, an individual has the right through his Lawyer to appeal before the Supreme Court or the Privy Council.
  - Whenever a person is declared "suspected international terrorist" his entry and transit will be prohibited in Mauritius.